ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES
DOMINION AMMUNITION
LIMITED

DOMINION AMMUNITION

"Two of the Best"

"YES, sir, every Dominion Duco Finish Waterproof Shot Shell is a twin—you can never tell 'em apart in looks or performance. Sometimes one falls in the water or sloshes around in the blind until an ordinary shell would swell up and refuse to fire. But the Dominion shell still fits the breech smoothly and makes a clean kill."

Dad knows ammunition and he passes on his good news to the youngster. This is why Dominion Shot Shells, recommended from generation to generation, are so justly famous from coast to coast.

Imperial Long Range, Canuck and Meteor Shot Shells. High Velocity Sporting Cartridges. Super-Clean, Bisley and Whiz-Bang, .22's. All Dominion Ammunition has Super-Clean, Non-Mercuric Priming. *Write for booklet on Dominion Ammunition.*

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DOMINION AMMUNITION

"ALWAYS DEPENDABLE"

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED — DOMINION AMMUNITION

DOMINION AMMUNITION DIVISION

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Game Conservation

CANADA, *with her 3,700,000 square miles of territory and over 500 million acres of land, is a veritable "Hunters' Paradise," and the last great refuge of wild life on the American Continent.*

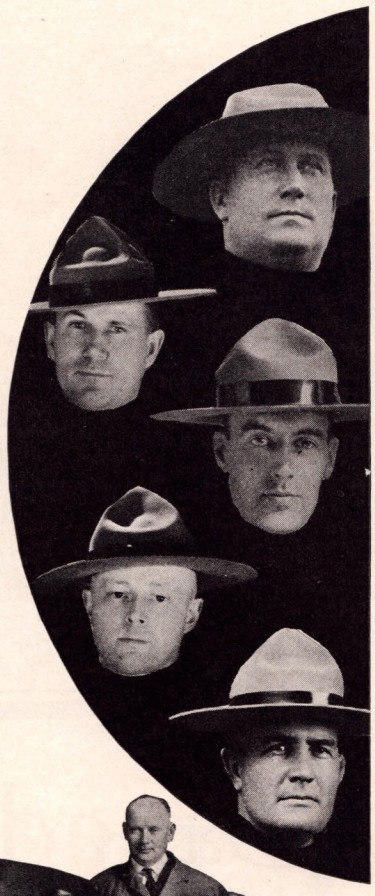
It is not surprising, therefore, that hunting parties bound for Canadian wild life zones have multiplied extraordinarily in recent years. But Canadian people have taken to heart the lessons taught by the extinction of the passenger pigeon and the great depletion in the numbers of many species of show birds, and by intelligent legislation have made sure that the same wasteful story shall not be told of the moose, the grizzly, the deer, or the rich variety of feathered game with which the Dominion abounds.

Conservation, with ample liberty, is the accepted wild life policy to which all the provinces of Canada have subscribed, and this is as it should be, for every man who finds pleasure in hunting should be wholeheartedly in favour of the protection of game.

Knowledge of the nature and administration of Canada's game laws breeds high respect among sportsmen everywhere. Not alone are these laws keyed to wild life conditions but their rigid enforcement carries the assurance that the natural reproduction of big game and feathered game will easily balance the annual toll of rifle and gun.

The Dominion Ammunition Division of Canadian Industries Limited is doing its share to promote the enactment and enforcement of laws pertaining to game conservation, as well as to take a keen interest in supplying sportsmen with the highest possible quality of ammunition for their requirements.

C.P.R. 'Police Team from Sudbury, Ontario, winners of the Dominion Marksmen, Dominion of Canada Open Police Revolver Championship. From left to right: P. Hicks, J. H. B. MacDonald, W. E. Tingman, D. Prendergast, E. A. O'Brien



Royal Canadian Mounted Police Team, "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B., winners of the Dominion Marksmen R. C. M. P. Revolver Competition, 1934

Canadian Police....

are Crack Shots with Revolvers

BELIEVING that a police force trained to handle firearms with skill is a strong deterrent to crimes of violence, the Dominion Ammunition Division of Canadian Industries Limited has, under the auspices of the Chief Constables' Association, instituted through the Dominion Marksmen a series of revolver team competitions for the purpose of creating more interest and promoting greater skill in revolver shooting amongst our police forces.

These competitions are open to teams of five men from Civic and Provincial Police Forces, Investigation Departments in Canada, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. They have proved of inestimable benefit in encouraging officers to become more expert with their revolvers. The competitions are shot under conditions as nearly similar as possible to those sometimes encountered by the officers in the performance of their duty, and consist of both rapid and deliberate fire.

The teams first compete for Provincial Championships. A silver challenge cup is presented to the team scoring the highest number of points in each province, and medals to each individual in the winning team. An individual High Score Trophy is also awarded to the competitor making the highest score in the Provincial Match.

At the conclusion of the Provincial Championships the winning team from each province competes for the Dominion Championship Challenge Trophy. Special medals are also awarded to each individual in the winning team.

These competitions have become extremely popular with the police throughout Canada, and a remarkable improvement has been noticed in the scores made in the past few years.

The C.P.R. team from Sudbury won the 1934 Dominion of Canada Open Championship with a score of 1,435 x 1,500.

Team from the Oshawa Rifle Club, winners of the Dominion Marksmen 1934 League Competitions

Small Bore Rifle Shooting

Small bore rifle shooting is becoming more popular with adult rifle shooters each year. This is largely attributable to the evolution of .22" ammunition, which is not only more accurate than formerly, but much more powerful.

In order to stimulate interest in small bore rifle shooting amongst adults, and to give shooters practice under competitive conditions, the Dominion Ammunition Division of Canadian Industries Limited, through the Dominion Marksmen, have formed a miniature rifle league which is open to teams of seven men from any rifle club in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. A Dominion Marksmen Challenge Trophy is awarded to the team making the highest aggregate in three matches. An individual Challenge Trophy is also awarded to the competitor making the highest score in the three matches, and aggregate prizes to the competitors who make certain scores established by Dominion Marksmen.

In the competitions held during January, February and March, 1934, a team from the Oshawa Rifle and Revolver Club, Oshawa, made a score of 1,487 out of 1,500, and won the Dominion Marksmen Challenge Trophy in shooting off against forty-eight clubs in Canada and Newfoundland.

Canadian Boys

Triumph in Empire Rifle Contest

Straight Shooting testifies to true eyes and steady hands of young Canadian marksmen, as well as to the dependability of DOMINION AMMUNITION

MARKSMANSHIP has always appealed to the youth of this country, and the high ideals of sportsmanship so evident in all competitive shooting tend to influence the character of boys who learn to become proficient with a rifle. Every boy should be encouraged to shoot, because shooting develops keen eyes and steady nerves. There is no better means of teaching him the importance of concentration, coolness and nerve control.

Many boys are fortunate in having a father or elder brother to instruct them how to handle firearms without danger to others or themselves, and how to shoot accurately. For those who are not so fortunate, Cadet Services of the Department of National Defence has organized cadet corps in many of the schools throughout the country, and has been very successful in training thousands of boys to excel in this manly sport. The Dominion Marksmen competitions, conducted by the Dominion Ammunition Division of Canadian Industries Limited, have also been of widespread influence, and together with the Cadet Services have been largely responsible for the fact that Canadian boys are now recognized throughout the British Empire as shooters of exceptional ability.

In 1933, in the Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions, open to cadet corps throughout the British Empire, a total of 34,285 boys competed. The Canadian boys, to the number of 9,654, were extraordinarily successful. They won the King's Trophy with a corp of the best shooters numbering three thousand strong, with an average score of 93.97 points, against 79.926 points made by a similar number of boys from South Africa, and 73.64 points from Great Britain.

In the individual team competitions, the Duke of Devonshire's Trophy and the Imperial Challenge Shield (Senior) were won by No. 477 Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, Cadet Battalion, Winnipeg, with a total score of 98.137 points. The Imperial Challenge Shield Junior, and Field Marshal Earl Haig's Sword, were also won by Canadian Cadet Corps. The general excellence of the individual shooters was remarkably high, the boys from Canada winning 53 silver medals out of a total of 71, and sixty-five bronze medals out of a total of 100, or a total of 118 medals of honour out of 171 awarded.

Few sportsmen not actively connected with Canadian miniature rifle organizations realize the hold .22 shooting has on the youth of this country. The Dominion Ammunition Division of Canadian Industries Limited organized the Dominion Marksmen competitions some years ago to help to train Canadian youths to become more skilful with a rifle. These competitions have become most successful and many thousands of boys who have won the various medals offered by Dominion Marksmen and who have since passed the age limit of eighteen years, are now enthusiastic game shots and many of them have made enviable scores on the rifle ranges in this country and at Bisley. In shooting for the Dominion Marksmanship Championships in 1934 a team from the Hamilton Collegiate Institute of Hamilton, Ontario, won with the fine score of 1,474 out of 1,500.

St. John Ladies Shooting Club. Reading from left to right: Mrs. W. O. Wetmore, Mrs. E. W. Bonnell, Miss Kate B. Lordly, Mrs. J. Neal Dow, Miss Sylvia Philbrick.

Canada's All year round sport

SMALL BORE RIFLE SHOOTING

"AS THE twig is bent so will the tree grow" is a trite saying but never more true than it is of the training of a rifle shot. I have seen many a promising youngster, with good eyesight, strong physique, steady nerves and keen as mustard, spoilt in his early years by bad training. In fact some boys would have been much better off if they had no training at all rather than the misguided efforts of their would-be instructors.

Rifle shots, however, do not grow like "Topsy." Some boys may be better endowed than others with the necessary physical attributes which go to make a good rifle shot, but unfailing practice and application is necessary for anyone who desires to excel. Speaking of eyesight, I have been told that the boy with cold steel-blue eyes makes a better rifle shot than the boy with soft brown eyes.

Almost all boys have a desire to fire a rifle. I would encourage that desire, as rifle shooting is a clean, healthy sport. At the same time I think it should be made an offence to place a rifle in the hands of a youngster without first giving him the necessary instruction as to its use and handling. There would not be so many "didn't know it was loaded" accidents if every boy and also girl was taught the technique of rifle shooting. (In the light of the showing of girls' clubs they must now be considered.)

During my years of experience in watching instructors develop rifle shots among the boys—and there have been many exceptional outstanding shots produced in the ranks of the Canadian Cadets—I would say that the most essential point in teaching a green shot is to insist upon his grouping well before he is allowed to fire one shot on score. If you do not do so, you not only waste ammunition but it is merely accidental if you are able to discover and to eradicate any bad habits that the shooter may have acquired.

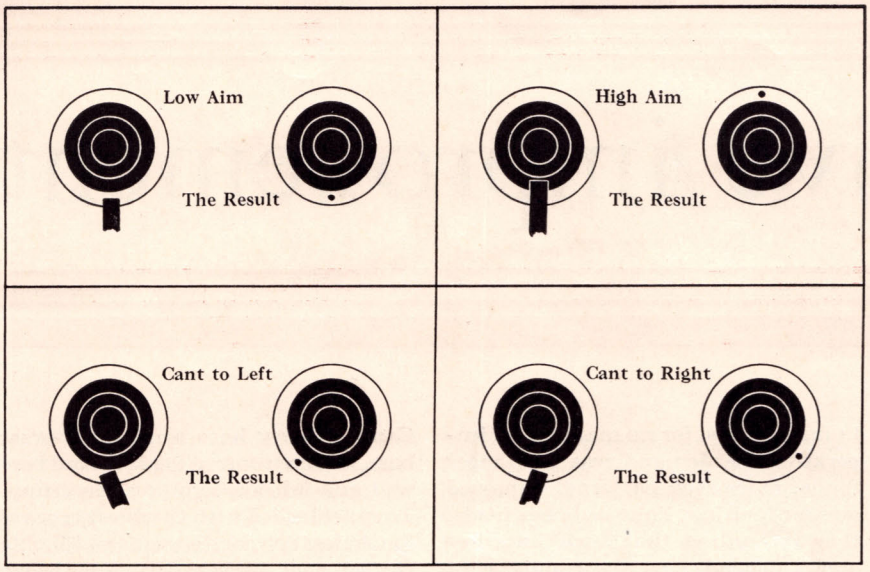
The .22-in. calibre rifle has been developed to such an extent that to-day it is possible to obtain so accurate a rifle that the shooter can very seldom put the blame on the rifle for his failure to make a good score. The development of .22″ ammunition has kept pace with the rifle and that now supplied can be fired with great accuracy up to 150 yards.

To learn to become a successful rifle shot requires much practice. In a limited article I can do no more than point out some of the more important rules, which must be observed if you desire to become a first class rifle shot, either with the small bore or the .303 rifle.

The first thing that must be insisted upon in an aspirant for rifle honours is physical fitness and steady nerves. Without these two essentials he cannot be depended upon. Therefore, a system of physical exercises is necessary for the control and strengthening of the muscles and nervous system. Desmond Burke, the winner of the King's Prize, once told me that he practised daily, throughout the winter months, the muscle exercises as laid down in the Small Arms Training Manual. I believe the success of the girls' team from the town of Mount Royal, that won the Montreal Small Bore Rifle Association junior trophy, with such an outstanding score, was due in no small measure to their perfect physical condition brought about through their systematic physical training.

The next point I would stress is that every beginner should be thoroughly instructed in the mechanism of the weapon he is handling. Not only how the various parts function but also the reason for their inclusion. The care of the rifle is another matter of great importance. It must be protected from rough handling and every precaution taken to prevent any part of it being attacked by rust. Flannelette is the only material that should be used in cleaning the rifle together with a reputable petroleum oil which should be thoroughly removed and vaseline or safety paste of reputation applied before the rifle is put away.

The method of loading is next taught and then aiming is taught with the empty rifle. In aiming, the first essential is to hold the rifle correctly, and whether the shooter is standing, kneeling, sitting, or lying,



by Lieut.-Colonel J. K. KEEFER

the body and feet should be so disposed that they give the most comfortable, steady and stable position. No success can be obtained if there is a tendency of the body to sway. The proper method of holding a rifle is to grip it with the right hand at the small of the butt. The end of the first finger is placed on the lowest point of the trigger and the other three fingers extended as far as possible around the butt. The left hand should grip the rifle at the point of balance (beneath the leaf back-sight), fingers extended up the side of the rifle and the rifle pressed well into the right shoulder, the left elbow being vertically under the rifle.

The sights used on the rifles vary to a great extent, the two principal back-sights are a "U" or "V" groove and the aperture, while the fore-sight is a vertical leaf, pyramid, barley corn or bead. (Telescopic back-sights are now allowed in match competitions.) Open sights "U" or "V" are correctly aligned when the tip of the fore-sight is exactly level with the shoulders of the back-sight, and appears exactly in the centre of the notch. If using the aperture back-sight, the bead must be in the exact centre of the aperture. The sights of the rifle of whatever pattern must be aligned on the lowest point of the object to be hit. Take, for example, the face of a clock—if you wish to hit the centre you would aim at the figure 6 on the clock face. The rifle, of course, must be kept perfectly level. Sketches of correct and incorrect sighting will show you at a glance what is meant, and the effect a slight cant will have on the course of the bullet.

Having mastered holding and aiming, the next thing that must be learned is the proper method of pressing the trigger. For no matter how perfect the hold or aim, it will avail little if a pull or jerk is given the trigger, as this will throw the shot wide of the mark. The proper method of trigger pressing is—leaving the trigger finger in the position explained in the paragraph on "Holding", to gently squeeze the small of the butt with thumb and remaining fingers of the right hand (as you might squeeze the juice out of an orange). This action will result in the trigger finger exerting a gradual pressure which will release the trigger and fire the rifle without disturbing the aim. Aiming and trigger-pressing should be practised by aligning the sights of an unloaded rifle on a target, the rifle being held on a rest, checking for correct sight by aiming disk or by looking through the barrel of the rifle with bolt removed. Then press the trigger and recheck or correct aim. Use fired cartridge to prevent injury to firing pin or breech of rifle. When the pupil is able to aim, and press the trigger without disturbing the aim, the next step is the grouping practice with live ammunition. (While aiming the control of the breath is most important.)

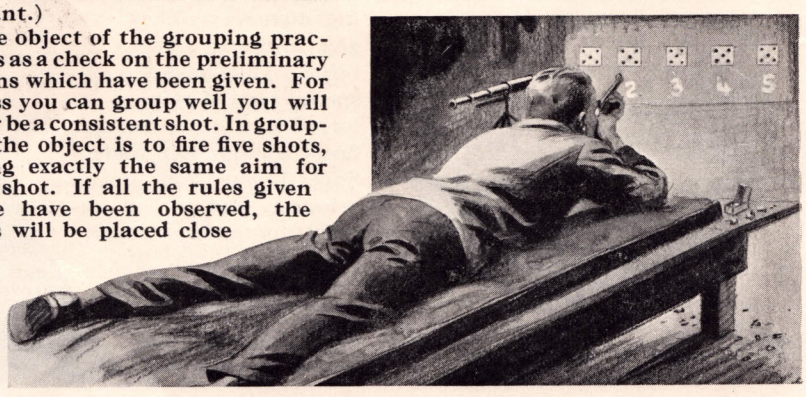
The object of the grouping practice is as a check on the preliminary lessons which have been given. For unless you can group well you will never be a consistent shot. In grouping, the object is to fire five shots, taking exactly the same aim for each shot. If all the rules given above have been observed, the shots will be placed close together on the target and practice must be continued until this object is attained. If the group is perfect but not in the centre of the target, an incorrect aim has been taken and this should be corrected in the subsequent practices. However, as insisted upon earlier in the article, the important thing is to be able to place all the shots together by taking a perfectly constant aim and firing the rifle correctly. The young shot, when he is able to group consistently, is ready to commence firing on score but not until then. (Even the old shot who finds his score falling off, will find it advantageous to go back to the first lesson of grouping—it will save him quite a lot of worry.)

The elevation on the back-sight is to offset the fall of the bullet in flight, and the wind gauge is for use in outdoor shooting to make allowance for the force of the wind on the bullet in flight; experience and the knowledge of your rifle is necessary to correctly gauge both of these items.

Once you have learned to fire a rifle with accuracy, you will find rifle-shooting a most enticing sport expecially with the small bore rifle, as it may be carried on at all seasons of the year. The matching of your prowess with the rifle in shoulder to shoulder competitions, and with competitors from other cities and towns through postal matches, will be found most interesting. "Dominion Marksmen" postal competitions are sponsored by the Canadian Industries Limited, and are most popular. If you are not acquainted with them send for particulars. Then there will be, during the coming year, several postal matches arranged by the new Canadian Small Bore Rifle Association.

All of the above brings me to the point that Small Bore Rifle Shooting is a sport that can be carried on in Canada all the year round—in winter time on indoor ranges, and in summer out of doors. It is a clean sport and one in which your own individual efforts are all that count. It is a satisfying sport, even if it is only an evening's practice—to get up from the firing point after putting on a perfect score is most stimulating to your ego and will help you in meeting business competition on the morrow.

(*Continued on page 13*)



Progressive improvements

THE process of waterproofing a shot shell has a special significance to sportsmen. In the past shooters everywhere at one time or another have had exasperating experiences with the old type of shot shell. It was a very common occurrence for hunting parties to be unsuccessful through dampness penetrating the shot shell cases while they were carried in a sportsman's wet hunting jacket and the crimp bulged so that the shells would not enter the gun barrel. Ammunition manufacturers the world over had tried many processes to waterproof shells with little success. These processes frequently caused the case to split, often necessitating the use of a ram-rod to extract the head of the shell.

With the development of the Duco Finish Waterproofing Process this trouble was eliminated. The improvement created comment from one end of Canada to the other. Canadians soon saw that it was the greatest improvement in shot shell manufacture in many years, for no matter how imperative the demand was for longer range, more even patterns, improved powder ignition, light or heavy loads, they recognized that such improvements depended on the condition of storage of the shell, and that Duco Waterproof Shot Shells were for the first time a complete and satisfactory solution of that problem. They realized that the Duco Waterproofing Process possessed the following outstanding qualities, that instantly appealed to sportsmen.

1st. Protection against moisture.

2nd. Retention of factory ballistics in storage.

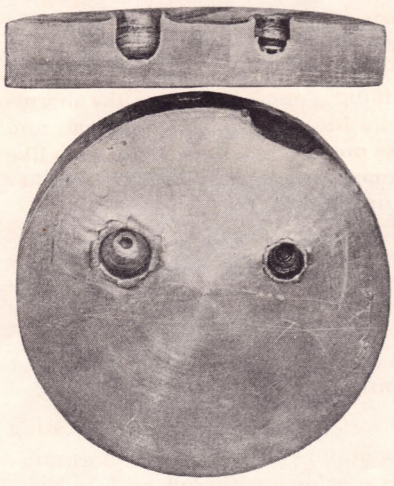
3rd. Improved appearance. A brilliant metallic-like lustre.

4th. Elimination of split cases.

The Duco Waterproofing Process is used on the following Dominion Shot Shells: Imperial Long Range, Canuck and Meteor.

IMPERIAL LONG RANGE is the finest type of shot shell manufactured. They are made of the finest materials obtainable. With High Velocity, and heavy hitting power, these loads will bring down the birds at surprising distances. They give uniform patterns. They have a special type of reinforced steel head, the finest quality felt wads, Super-Clean Non-Mercuric priming, and in all respects are the finest shells that money can buy.

CANUCK DUCO WATERPROOF SHOT SHELLS are the most popular shells in Canada. They have a medium brass base, steel reinforced head, locked base wad and a heavy compression crimp. They are loaded with the finest types of Smokeless Powder, felt wads and double chilled shot in standard and heavy loads for all types of shooting. Canuck Shot Shells are Super-Clean with non-mercuric priming, which will not corrode the shotgun barrel. An ideal shot shell for the sportsman desiring a load



Comparison of a standard .22 bullet and a Whiz-Bang .22 bullet fired into a lead block.

in DOMINION AMMUNITION

for every purpose, and one that will function perfectly under all weather conditions and give satisfaction in repeating shotguns.

METEOR SHOT SHELLS are especially designed for the sportsman requiring a dependable standard shot shell at a low price. They are constructed from high quality materials, and have a steel reinforced head, locked base wad, double chilled shot, Duco Waterproof Finish and Super-Clean non-corrosive priming. Manufactured in 12 gauge only.

EXPORT SHOT SHELLS. These shells were originally developed for foreign markets, but met with such success that they are now offered in Canada. Export Shot Shells are Super-Clean with Non-Mercuric priming, which will not corrode the shotgun barrel. The Export is a good shot shell for those who wish to shoot Smokeless Powder shells at the price of Black.

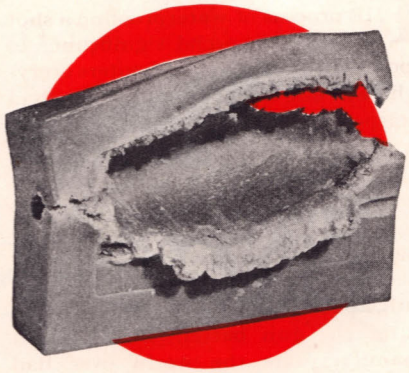
CROWN BLACK POWDER SHOT SHELLS are a high quality Black Powder load. They are made of the finest material, and will give excellent shooting results.

Small bore shooting is being taken up by more sportsmen every year. The increasing popularity of this type of shooting is largely attributable to the great improvement in .22 ammunition, for not only is it more accurate than formerly, but it has been developed to give longer ranges. The .22 Whiz-Bang with over 60% greater shocking power than its predecessor has been enthusiastically received by sportsmen, and is fast replacing some of the larger calibres for small game shooting.

The Super-Clean .22 has also been developed to give exceptional accuracy and shocking power at the longer ranges. It is recommended to give exceptional results on game or at target shooting.

The Bisley .22 has been developed especially for the target shooter. In increasing numbers they are recognizing the greater accuracy of these cartridges for long range target shooting up to 200 yards.

DOMINION .32 S&W SMOKELESS
DOMINION .38 S&W SMOKELESS
DOMINION .30-30 SOFT POINT
DOMINION .30-30 PNEUMATIC HIGH VELOCITY
DOMINION .303 BRITISH COPPER POINT



The devastating effects of a Whiz-Bang .22 cartridge fired into a cake of soap at twenty-five yards. Notice the extraordinary mushroom effect of the Whiz-Bang bullet.

Terrific Shocking Power of Dominion Big Game Cartridges

The Pneumatic High Velocity Cartridge is extremely effective for all kinds of big game shooting. The bullet has a fully metal cased blunt point with an air chamber enclosed which makes it mushroom on impact, with exceptionally effective results. Another important feature is that this bullet is only made of two pieces—the outside jacket and the lead core. This particular construction holds it together, and when striking game it opens up like an umbrella into a perfect mushroom, and does not push back from the nose like so many of the common types of bullet in use.

Dominion Soft Point Cartridges are made with heavier bullets which give tremendous shocking power. They are extremely accurate and are dependable under all climatic conditions. In the Canadian North they are used almost exclusively by trappers and traders.

Super-Clean Non-Mercuric Priming

Dominion Super-Clean ammunition is primed with Super-Clean Non-Mercuric priming, which eliminates rust or corrosion.

Aerial view of Dominion Ammunition Plant at Brownsburg, Que.

by

A. E. COCKFIELD
B.Sc.

Incessant Testing

Ensures High Quality *of* DOMINION Ammunition

AS A RULE, visitors to Brownsburg, Quebec, are not long in the vicinity before they enquire where all the noise is coming from. The reply invariably is "Oh!" That is the Test House making firing tests on Dominion Ammunition." The reason for this noise, of course, is the exacting system of testing ammunition which requires the incessant shooting of shot shells, .22's and sporting cartridges.

The system of inspecting Dominion Ammunition is as accurate as it is possible to make it. There are over seventy-two operations in the manufacture of a big game cartridge, thirty-nine in a shot shell and twenty-six in a .22 cartridge, and an intricate system of check-gauging on each machine assures a product of the highest quality. Notwithstanding this, the ammunition is constantly gauged through master gauges under the supervision of capable engineers, and the powder charge and components are weighed separately. Others are put through a chronograph test to determine velocities, or fired for accuracy through fire-arms in fixed rests or by expert shooters. Finally, large quantities are shot through all types and conditions of rifles and guns

Tremendous strides have been made in the past decade

◆ ◆

to see that they will function perfectly in the various types of fire-arms in general use. For this purpose, there

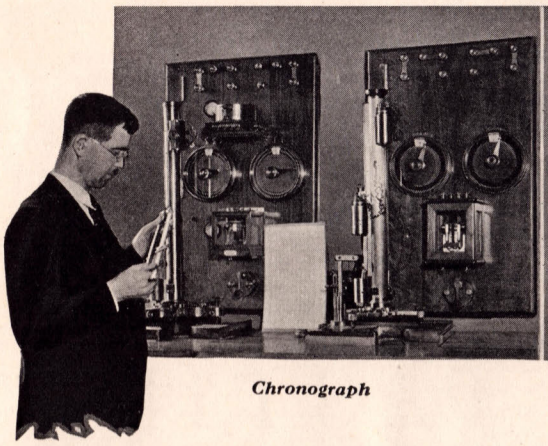
Drop Testing to determine sensitiveness of Primers

are in actual use in the Test House hundreds of rifles, shot guns, pistols and revolvers of various calibres and gauges, and pressure guns. There are also a large number of relics of by-gone days which would be a welcome addition to any museum.

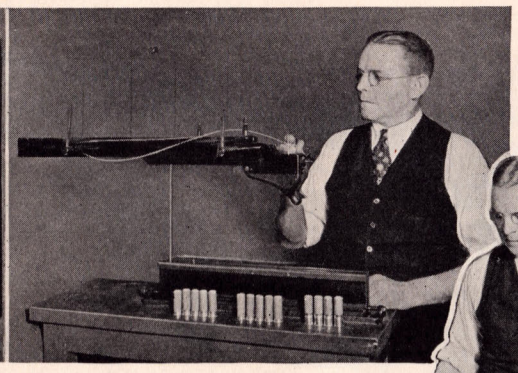
It is not surprising that the expense of gauging and testing ammunition in the Dominion Ammunition plant is the most expensive item in the cost of manufacturing the product.

In highly specialized work, such as ammunition testing, experience is invaluable, owing to the many variations encountered. The Dominion Ammunition Division of C-I-L has a staff of engineers with long experience in developing and testing ammunition, and the most modern instruments and devices are used for measuring velocity, pressure, recoil, sensitiveness and accuracy of the ammunition. The Testing Department is supported by an experienced chemical and metallurgical staff who test all raw material, semi-manufactured and loaded ammunition.

Shot shells are tested in a "Pendulum" Gun for velocity (over a forty yard range), pressures and recoil—all three results being obtained simul-



Chronograph



Pendulum Gun

Pressure Gun

taneously. Barrel times can also be taken in this gun, i.e., the time up the barrel from the fall of the hammer to the arrival of the shot charge at the muzzle of the gun. This time is in the order of .0002420 of a second to approximately 0.003956 of a second, depending on the type of powder and primer used. The new Super-Clean priming composition gives remarkably quick ignition with consequent faster barrel times. All of these velocity and barrel time tests are taken by means of a chronograph, an electrical device for measuring velocity over various distances.

In taking velocity tests, as the shot leaves the muzzle of the gun, a contact is broken, and when the shot reaches the target at the desired distance, another contact or circuit is broken. When the electric circuits are thus broken, magnets in the chronograph release weighted rods and the differences in the distances travelled by the rods in dropping are recorded automatically, thus giving very accurately the time taken for the shot to travel from the muzzle of the gun to the target. The machine is remarkably delicate and has to be calibrated daily.

The pressure gun is strongly constructed and is chambered to minimum dimensions. It is provided with holes drilled in the barrel, which are fitted with sliding pistons. Lead cylinders .325″ in diameter and .500″ long are held securely between the pistons and adjustable anvils. When the shell to be tested is fired the gases exert pressure on the pistons forcing them outwards and compressing the small lead cylinders. The amount of compression of each lead crusher (or cylinder) is accurately measured, and transferred by means of a table to "lbs. per square inch." By means of a number of pistons, pressures can be determined at intervals of 1″ from the breech right up the barrel. The maximum pressure, of course, occurs right at the breech end, and modern smokeless shot shell powders are loaded to come within established standards of maximum pressures depending on the type of load required.

The effectiveness of a shot shell, or cartridge, depends to a large extent on the primer. The technical and chemical engineers of the C-I-L have concentrated much of their efforts in the past few years in the development of a more efficient type of priming. In Super-Clean priming, they have finally developed a patented priming composition of great effectiveness under a wide range of climatic conditions.

Potassium chlorate, as formerly used, was a very valuable ingredient in the priming mixture, and exceedingly difficult to replace. It has one very bad fault, however, and that is that when fired it leaves a corrosive residue which tends to rust or corrode the barrel.

In Super-Clean priming, owing to the absence of fulminate of mercury and potassium chlorate, much superior results are obtained. No rust-producing salts are found in the bore of the gun after firing, and the primers are not so susceptible to deterioration from moisture under damp storage conditions.

The development of the Duco Waterproof Finish by the Dominion Ammunition Division of Canadian Industries Limited is acknowledged the greatest contribution in shot shell development in many years. Most sportsmen have vivid recollection of disappointing hunting trips as a result of their shot shells getting wet, the shells swelling so that it was difficult to insert them in their shot guns, or finding the ballistics seriously impaired. Now these troubles have been eliminated. The process of Duco Waterproofing thoroughly impregnates the tube with a special waterproofing solution of pure paraffin wax. After loading, the shell is given a final coating of Duco which renders it moisture proof. The importance of sealing in the factory ballistics is quite apparent when one considers that a small increase in the moisture content of the powder, even as little as .25 of one per cent, may lower the velocity of the shot by as much as thirty-five feet per second. Similarly, the drying-out of the powder raises the velocity and also the pressures. The Duco Waterproof Finish, however, preserves the correct amount of moisture in the paper tube, powder and wads, and ensures uniform and correct ballistics, even under what would be termed adverse storage conditions.

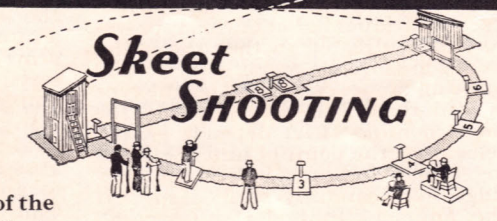
The wadding in shot shells has been subjected to much scrutiny in the past few years. There are a great many materials available for wadding, such as felt, cork, paper, etc., but felt wads have thus far fulfilled all the requirements better than any other material. Felt wads serve as an excellent cushion to the shot charge, and also form a very good seal since the sides of the felt wads in contact with the bore of the gun afford high frictional resistance.

If the powder gases escape past the wads, they disperse the shot on leaving the gun barrel, causing poor patterns. This has been one of the chief disadvantages of substituting wadding such as paper and cork in place of felt. Another advantage of felt wads is that they can be properly "cupped" by using wads slightly larger in diameter than the inside of the shell. The wads are sized down by forcing them through a die so that they will enter the shell, and remain in this cupped position. On firing, the pressure on the bottom of the cupped felt wad forces the wad tightly against the bore of the gun, making a positive seal. This is one of the reasons why Dominion Shot Shells throw consistently good, uniform patterns. The felt wad also "takes" the lubrication correctly—all wads being lubricated around their outside edge. Another advantage is that it lubricates the gun barrel.

Owing to the careful selection of powders, good felt wadding, and a

(*Continued on page 13*)

A PLEASANT SHOOTING PASTIME



Skeet enables sportsmen to combine thrilling enjoyment with beneficial practice

◆ ◆

ANYONE who likes to hunt will like Skeet. A lot of men like to pick up their shotguns and wander over to a Skeet field to fire a few shells for the fun of the thing, and to get the feel of their shotguns back before the hunting season opens. There is a vast army of such men in this country, and the future of Skeet depends on attracting them.

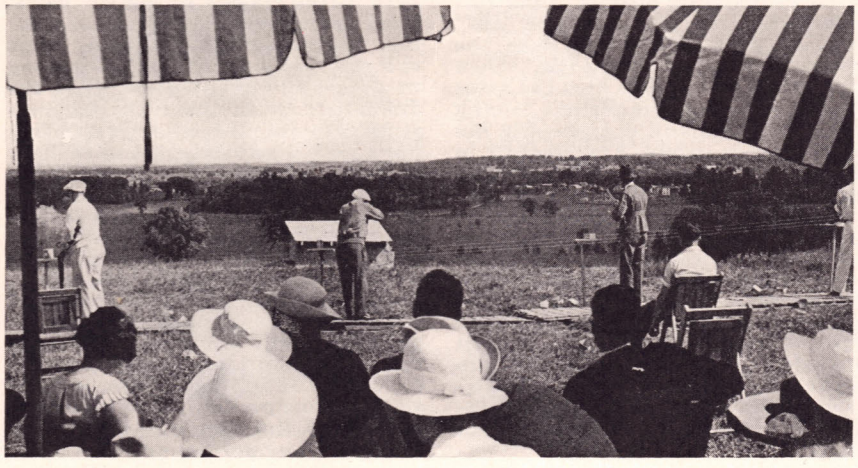
Skeet does not compete with trapshooting, for it interests an entirely new group of shooters in breaking clay targets with their field guns at any season of the year. Its greatest appeal, of course, is that it most closely approaches field shooting; but it is not only a hunter's sport where he may practise the most diversified shots he may encounter while hunting game, it also appeals to men who are finding it a pleasant sport that is sufficient unto itself. These men find it a pleasant pastime where kindred spirits meet and enjoy a few brief hours in smashing the elusive clay birds.

The competitive spirit is essential to many. To such men Skeet is a new and exhilarating game that is attracting the finest shots in Canada. In Great Britain the competitive spirit in trapshooting is not nearly as widespread as it is in Canada and the United States, and the sportsman who takes up Skeet is almost exclusively a man who does so purely for the love of the game. To some extent this is due to the longer hunting season which extends through half the year. Some Englishmen attend a shooting school with all the enthusiasm of the sportsmen on this side of the Atlantic who take up trapshooting.

Skeet provides a similar opportunity for the game shot in this country to improve his skill in shooting at many different angles.

Skeet was designed originally to let the shooter use his field shooting gun, and any gun which has proved satisfactory for any form of upland game shooting will be suitable for skeet.

A Skeet field, like the typical one in the left diagram, is comparatively inexpensive to install. Skeet traps may be installed on almost any field or waste land, of perhaps two hundred by five hundred yards in size, if the background is such that the targets can be seen plainly in flight. Including labour cost, the cost of installation need not exceed one hundred dollars, and when some of the members are able to help in the construction work, the cost may even be as low as fifty dollars. There are now a number of reputable makes of Skeet traps on the market at a cost as low as $15.00. Literature on how to form Skeet clubs, plans for Skeet fields and traphouses may be procured gratis from the Dominion Ammunition Division of Canadian Industries Limited in Montreal.



Incessant Testing and Experimentation

(*Continued from page 11*)

marvellously efficient primer, to say nothing of the strong "Duco" case, it is now possible to obtain exceptionally high velocities with normal pressures and excellent patterns.

Testing Metallic Ammunition

Accuracy tests are taken at various distances by clamping the rifle or revolver in which the ammunition is being tested, in a fixed rest. The Test House is not directly concerned with the actual position of the sights of the rifle being used, but the "grouping" given by the cartridges at the various distances is the all-important fact desired.

The indoor range in daily use is one hundred yards long, and is fitted up with the latest type of machine rest for rifles. There is available another twenty-five yard range for pistol and revolver "grouping," and also a six hundred yard outdoor range for accuracy tests on high powered cartridges at the longer distances.

All ranges are equipped with the latest types of machine rests so that results can be considered very accurate. In addition to testing Dominion Ammunition and components, the cartridges of other loading companies are also being constantly tested so that the Testing Department is fully aware of the results obtained by all the latest types of cartridges on the market.

Pressure guns are also available for all the rifle cartridges being manufactured so that at all times the relationship between velocity and pressure is constantly being checked up. In taking pressures with rifle cartridges, the equipment used is similar to that described for shot shell work, except that only one piston is used, and pressures are taken at one inch up the barrel only. Copper crusher cylinders are also used instead of lead, owing to the greater pressures developed.

It might be interesting at this point to give some of the pressures developed by some representative cartridges:

The popular 30/30 Pneumatic with a muzzle velocity of 2,375 ft. per second develops a breech pressure of 40,000 lbs. per square inch.

.30 Springfield Pneumatic with a muzzle velocity of 2,660 ft. per second develops a pressure of 48,000 lbs. per square inch.

Getting down to the slower cartridges, 38/55 Soft Point Cartridges with a muzzle velocity of 1,590 f.s. develop a pressure of 22,000 lbs. per square inch.

And the .22 Long Rifle Bisley cartridge with a muzzle velocity of 1,385 f.s. gives pressures of 15,000 lbs. per square inch.

For hunting purposes it is necessary that the total energy of the bullet be expended in the animal struck, so that clean "kills" may be obtained. If the bullet passes completely through, without properly expanding or mushrooming, a wounded animal may travel for miles. To ensure effective penetration a series of 7/8" pine boards are placed at intervals of 7/8 of an inch and the bullet to be tested is fired into these boards. The mushroom qualities of the bullet are also noted.

In the development of the Pneumatic bullet, good mushrooming was of vital importance. As the nose of this bullet is metal cased, the functioning of the cartridge through the magazine of a rifle does not injure the point so that uniform "flight" is assured. The mushrooming effect is determined by the size of the "air pocket" in the nose of the bullet and also the thickness of the bullet jacket. Each individual bullet of this type was carefully adjusted so that the bullet would mushroom properly at normal hunting ranges calculated on the type or calibre of the cartridge. As the mushrooming effect depends on the velocity at the point of impact, hunting ranges for each individual cartridge were carefully studied so that the famous "umbrella mushroom" would result when the animal was struck. This is illustrated by the comparison of the military .303 Mark VII Pointed bullet and the .303 British Pneumatic Bullet as follows:

.303 British Mark VII, average velocity 2,440 ft. per second, penetration 60, 7/8" pine boards.

.303 British Pneumatic, average velocity 2,500 ft. per second, penetration 15, 7/8" pine boards.

In some calibres there is also available the 150 grs. Copper Pointed bullet which has proved very satisfactory for long range work; good mushrooming being obtained with excellent "ranging abilities." In addition, of course, for all standard work, the regular soft point bullet is manufactured with its point of exposed lead giving good mushrooming at all times.

With rim fire cartridges the same procedure is followed, full ballistic tests on each loading being carried out daily. A large proportion of the .22 calibre cartridges are turned out with the greaseless type of bullet. This includes the regular .22 Short and Long cartridges and also the High Speed Whiz-Bang cartridges. In this type of greaseless bullet, the bullets are given a special graphite treatment which ensures lubrication of the bullet without the necessity of actually using a greased bullet, thus making for clean handling. For ordinary work, this type of graphited greaseless bullet is proving very popular.

For target work, however, the Long Rifle Smokeless Standard, the Long Rifle Lesmok Super-Accurate, and the Long Rifle Bisley Cartridges are recommended. The Long Rifle Smokeless Standard and the Long Rifle Lesmok Cartridges are suggested for target work at the shorter ranges. They develop an average muzzle velocity of 1,095 and 1050 f.s. respectively and a penetration of approx. six 7/8" pine boards. Both these cartridges have greased bullets.

For target work at 100 yards or over the .22 Long Rifle Bisley Cartridge is recommended. This bullet is extremely fast, with a muzzle velocity of 1,385 ft. per second and a penetration of eight 7/8" pine boards. It is also of the greased bullet type and gives exceptional accuracy for all longer range outdoor work.

In addition to all these tests previously described on cartridges and shot shells from loading operations, all empty shells and primers are thoroughly tested before actually going to the loading rooms. The testing of these "empties" is just as thorough as with the loaded shells, a number being fired through various arms for "Casualty" or functioning tests, both old and new guns being employed.

In the testing of primers and primed rim fire cases, a "drop test" apparatus is used, consisting of an electro magnet which holds up a weight of definite size and shape. This weight is allowed to drop on to a firing pin of standard dimensions, which in turn fires the primer or primed case. The height of "drop" can be varied and as conditions are always constant the sensitiveness of the primer can be accurately determined. Definite standard "drops" are set for each type of primer and primed case, no batch being passed forward unless up to the required specification.

With an experienced staff keenly interested in their work, aided by modern equipment, no effort is spared to make "DOMINION AMMUNITION" "Always Dependable."

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Canada's all year round sport

(*Continued from page 7*)

It is not an expensive sport as an Indoor Range, for Small Bore Rifle Shooting, can be built at a small outlay. It is a sport that can be indulged in by old and young, boys, girls, men and women.

Again let me emphasize that the secret of success in rifle shooting is perfectly steady nerves combined with physical fitness, so that under all conditions the firer keeps cool and collected—takes a steady aim with perfectly adjusted sights, whilst the operations of loading, aiming and proper trigger-pressing become absolutely instinctive actions. Add to the above a good rifle and C-I-L Ammunition and the score should be amongst the leaders.

Descriptions of Dominion Ammunition

RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES

	Bullet	Wt.(Grs.)
.22 BB. Caps Smokeless Greaseless	Lead	20
.22 CB. Caps Smokeless Greaseless	Lead	28
.22 Short Smokeless Greaseless	Lead	30
.22 Short "Whiz-Bang" Smokeless Greaseless	Lead	29
.22 Short "Whiz Bang" Mushroom Smokeless Greaseless	Lead (Mush)	29.75
.22 Long Smokeless Greaseless	Lead	30
.22 Long "Whiz-Bang" Smokeless Greaseless	Lead	29
.22 Long "Whiz-Bang" Mushroom Smokeless Greaseless	Lead (Mush)	29.75
.22 Long Rifle Smokeless Greased	Lead	40
.22 Long Rifle Smokeless Greasels.	Lead	40
.22 Long Rifle "Whiz-Bang" Smokeless Greaseless	Lead	40
.22 Long Rifle Lesmok Super-Accurate Greased	Lead	40
.22 Long Rifle "Whiz-Bang" Mushroom Smokeless Greaseless	Lead (Mush)	38
.22 Long Rifle "Bisley" Smokeless Greased Target	Lead	40
.22 Winchester (W.R.F.) Smokeless Greaseless	Lead	45
.22 Extra Long Lesmok	Lead	30
.22 Automatic Smokeless Greasels.	Lead	45
.22 Automatic Smokeless Mushroom Greaseless	Lead (Mush)	45
.25 Short Lesmok	Lead	65
.25 Long Lesmok	Lead	65
.25 Long Lesmok Mushroom	Lead (Mush)	60
.32 Short Lesmok	Lead	82
.32 Long Lesmok	Lead	90
‡.41 Swiss Smokeless	Lead	300

NOTE—All greaseless 22's loaded with Dominion patented Graphited Self-Lubricating bullets.

CENTRE FIRE CARTRIDGES—Revolver and Rifle

	Bullet	Wt.(Grs.)
.25/20 Win. Mar. and Rem. Black	Lead	86
.25/20 Win. Mar. and Rem. Smk'ls.	Soft Point	86
.25/20 Win. Mar. & Rem. Smk'ls.	Pneumatic	60
.25 Colt Automatic Smokeless	Metal Cased	50
.30 Mauser Smokeless	Metal Cased	85
.32 S. & W. Black	Lead	85
.32 S. & W. Smokeless	Lead	85
.32 S. & W. Long Smokeless (Colt Police Positive)	Lead	98
.32 Short Colt Black	Lead	82
.32 Short Colt Smokeless	Lead	82
.32 Long Colt Black	Lead	90
.32 Colt Automatic Smokeless	Metal Cased	74
.32/20 (.32 Win.) Smokeless S.P.	Soft Point	115
.32/20 (.32 Win.) Smokeless	Pneumatic	115
‡ 9 M/M Luger Smokeless	Metal Cased	124
.38 S. & W. Black	Lead	145
.38 S. & W. Smokeless	Lead	145
.38 S. & W. Special Smokeless	Lead	158
.38 S. & W. Special Target Smokeless (Match)	Lead	150
.38 Short Colt Black	Metal Cased	130
.38 Colt Automatic Smokeless	Metal Cased	130
.38/40 Black (.38 W.C.F.)	Lead	180
.38/40 Smokeless S.P. (.38 W.C.F.)	Soft Point	180
.44 Game Getter Black	Lead	112
.44/40 Black (.44 W.C.F.)	Lead	200
.44/40 Smokeless S.P. (.44 W.C.F.)	Soft Point	200
.45 Colt Smokeless	Lead	255
‡.45 Colt Automatic Smokeless	Metal Cased	230
.455 Colt Smokeless	Lead	272
.455 Target (Match) Smokeless	Lead	222

CENTRE FIRE CARTRIDGES—Sporting and Military

	Bullet	Wt.(Grs.)
.22 Savage Hi-Power Smokeless	Soft Point	70
.22 C.F. Hornet Smokeless	Mushroom	45
.250 Savage Smokeless	Soft Point	87
.250 Savage Smokeless	Pneumatic	80
.25 Remington Smokeless High Speed	Mushroom	87
.250 Savage Smokeless	Hard Point	87
6.5 M/M Mannlicher Schönauer Smokeless	Soft Point	160
.270 Winchester Smokeless	Pneumatic	130
.270 Winchester Smokeless	Hard Point	130
‡.280 Ross Smokeless	Hollow Point	160
.25/35 Smokeless	Soft Point	117
.25/35 Smokeless	Pneumatic	97
.25/35 Smokeless	Hard Point	117
7 M/M Mauser Smokeless	Soft Point	175
.30/30 (.30 W.C.F.) Smokeless	Soft Point	170
.30/30 (.30 W.C.F.) Smokeless	Pneumatic	150
.30/30 (.30 W.C.F.) Smokeless	Hard Point	170
.30 Remington Rim. Smokeless	Soft Point	170
.30 Remington Rim. Smokeless	Pneumatic	150
.30 U.S.A. (.30/40 Krag) Smokeless	Soft Point	220
.30 U.S.A. (.30/40 Krag) Smokeless	Pneumatic	180
.30 U.S.A. (.30/40 Krag) Smokeless	Hard Point	215
.30 Springfield (Gov't. '06) Smk'ls.	Soft Point	220
.30 Springfield (Gov't. '06) Smk'ls.	Pneumatic	180
.30 Springfield (Gov't. '06) Smk'ls.	Copper Point	150
.300 Savage Smokeless	Pneumatic	150
8 M/M (7.9) Mauser Special Smk'ls.	Soft Point	200
8 M/M (7.9) Mauser Smokeless	Pneumatic	170
.303 Savage Smokeless	Soft Point	190
.303 Savage Smokeless	Pneumatic	150
.303 Savage Smokeless	Hard Point	190
.303 British Smokeless	Soft Point	215
.303 British Smokeless	Pneumatic	180
.303 British Smokeless	Copper Point	150
.303 British Smokeless	Hard Point	215
.303 British Smokeless Mark VII	Pointed	174
.32/40 Smokeless	Soft Point	163
.32/40 Smokeless	Hard Point	163
.32 Win. Special Smokeless	Soft Point	170
.32 Win. Special Smokeless	Pneumatic	150
.32 Win. Special Smokeless	Hard Point	170
.32 Remington Rimless Smokeless	Soft Point	170
.32 Remington Rimless Smokeless	Pneumatic	150
.33 Winchester Smokeless	Soft Point	200
.35 Remington Rimless Smokeless	Soft Point	200
‡.35 Winchester Smokeless	Soft Point	250
.351 Self-Loading Smokeless	Soft Point	180
‡9 M/M Mauser Smokeless	Soft Point	245
.38/55 Black	Lead	255
.38/55 Smokeless	Soft Point	255
.38/55 Smokeless	Hard Point	255
‡.401 Winchester Self-Load'g Smk'ls.	Soft Point	200
.43 Mauser Black	Lead	385
‡.45/70 (405) Win. and Mar. Black	Lead	405
‡45/70 (405) Smokeless	Soft Point	435
.57 Snider Black	Lead	480

BLANK CARTRIDGES

.22 Short Rim Fire
.32 Short Rim Fire
.32 S. & W. Centre Fire
.32 S. & W. Centre Fire (Wax wads)
.38 S. & W. Centre Fire

SHOT CARTRIDGES

.22 Long Rim Fire
.32 Long Rim Fire
.44/40 Black Centre Fire
.44/40 I.X.L. Centre Fire
.43 Mauser Centre Fire
.57 Snider Centre Fire

PRIMERS

Nos. 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 8½
3-B

‡PERCUSSION CAPS—For Muzzle-loading Shotguns
Nos 10, 11, 12 (in Tins of 100)

"CROWN" BLACK POWDER SHOT SHELLS
Super-Clean Priming—Double Chilled Shot

10 Ga. CV. 1-6
CV, BB, AA, SG, BALL

NOTE—We will accept special orders for Crown 12, 16 and 20 gauges.

"EXPORT" SMOKELESS SHOT SHELLS
Super-Clean Priming—Double Chilled Shot

12 Ga. XA. 1 to 6, 7½
XA. BB, AA, SSG, BALL
16 Ga. XT. 1 to 6, 7½
XT. BB, SG, BALL
20 Ga. XM. 1 to 6, 7½
XM. BB, AAAA, BALL

"METEOR" SMOKELESS SHOT SHELLS—DUCO WATERPROOF FINISH
Super-Clean Priming—Steel Reinforced—Double Chilled Shot

12 Ga. MA. 1 to 8, 10
MA. BB, AA, SSG, BALL
12 Ga. ME. 7½—Trap Load
12 Ga. MQ. 9—Skeet Load

"CANUCK" SMOKELESS SHOT SHELLS—DUCO WATERPROOF FINISH
Super-Clean Priming—Steel Reinforced—Double Chilled Shot

10 Ga. DSP. 1 to 6 (2⅞" Shell Long Range)
DSP. BB, AA, AAA (2⅞" Shell Long Range)
10 Ga. DSO. 1 to 6, 7½ (Heavy Load)
DSO. BB, AA, SG, BALL
12 Ga. DA. 1 to 10 (Standard Load)
DA. 8 (Special Hungarian Partridge Load)
DA. BB, AA, SSG, BALL (Standard Load)
12 Ga. DN. 1 to 7½ (Heavy Load)
DN. BB, AA, SSG (Heavy Load)
12 Ga. DA. 7½—Trap Load—Dupont

NOTE—Sizes indicated "‡" are not of Dominion manufacture, but are imported from our associates and carried for the convenience of our trade. We invite enquiries on any special sizes not listed.

12Ga. DEC. 7½—Trap Load—EC.
12 Ga. DQ. 10 (Snipe and Woodcock Load—3 drs. x 1⅛ oz. shot)
12 Ga. DR. 10 (Snipe and Woodcock Load—3 drs. x 1¼ oz. shot)
12 Ga. DSA. 6, 8, 10 (Spread-Shot)
16 Ga. DT. 1 to 6, 7½, 8, 9, 10
DT. BB, SG, BALL
16 Ga. DST. 6, 8, 10 (Spread-Shot)
20 Ga. DM. 1 to 6, 7½, 8, 9, 10
DM. BB, AAAA, BALL
20 Ga. DSM. 6, 8, 10 (Spread-Shot)
‡24 Ga. 2, 4, 6, 7½
BB, BALL
*28 Ga. (Black Powder)
DXA. 2, 4, 6, 7½ (Non-Duco)
DXA. BB, BALL (Non-Duco)
28 Ga. (Smokeless Powder)
DZA. 2, 4, 6, 7½
DZA, BB, BALL
32 Ga. DCB. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7½
DCB. BALL

NOTE—Canuck 12, 16 and 20 gauges in Nos. 8 and 10 shot designed for snipe, woodcock and similar classes of game.
*28 Ga. Black will be discontinued after present stocks are depleted.

.410 GA. SMOKELESS SHOT SHELLS
Super-Clean Priming—Double Chilled Shot

.410 Ga. DIO. (2¼ inch paper shell) 2, 4, 5, 6, 7½ BALL
.410 Ga. DIP. (2½ inch paper shell) 2, 4, 5, 6, 7½ BALL
.410 Ga. DIQ (3 inch paper shell) 2, 4, 6, 7½, 9 BALL

"IMPERIAL" "LONG RANGE" SMOKELESS SHOT SHELLS DUCO WATERPROOF FINISH
Super-Clean Priming—Steel Reinforced—Double Chilled Shot

12 Ga. IL. 1 to 7½, BB, AA, AAA, AAAA, SSG
16 Ga. IT. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½, BB
20 Ga. IM. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7½, BB
12 Ga. IE. 7½—Trap Load—Dupont

DOMINION "TRACER" SMOKELESS SHOT SHELL DUCO WATERPROOF FINISH
Super-Clean Priming—Steel Reinforced—Double Chilled Shot—12 Ga. 7½—Trap Load—only.

EMPTY PRIMED PAPER SHOT SHELLS 10, 12, 16, 20 and 28 Ga.

WADS, FELT AND PAPER 10, 12, 16, and 20

AIR RIFLE SHOT—4 oz. Tubes, 100 tubes to the case
1 lb. Packages, 5, and 25 lb. Bags

AVERAGE BALLISTICS OF A FEW POPULAR DOMINION METALLIC CARTRIDGES

Description	Bullet		Average Muzzle Velocity Feet per second	Muzzle Energies Ft. Lbs.	Trajectories—Inches—Height at Mid Range		
	Type	Wt. (Grains)			100 yards	200 yards	300 yards
.22 Long Rifle Smk.	Lead	40	1,095	106	4.2	20.2	....
.22 Long Rifle Smk. "Whiz-Bang"	Lead	40	1,370	160	2.9	15.8	....
.250 Savage Smk.	Pneumatic H.V.	80	2,800	1,450	0.6	2.9	8.8
.250 Savage Smk.	Soft Point	87	2,780	1,650	0.6	2.8	7.7
.30/30 Smk.	Soft Point	170	2,200	1,850	1.0	4.3	12.1
.30/30 Smk.	Pneumatic H.V.	150	2,375	1,900	.8	3.5	9.0
.32 Special Smk.	Soft Point	170	2,225	1,875	.9	4.6	12.1
.303 Savage Smk.	Soft Point	190	2,000	1,750	1.2	5.6	14.4
.303 Savage Smk.	Hard Point	190	2,000	1,750	1.2	5.6	14.4
.303 Savage Smk.	Pneumatic H.V.	150	2,175	1,600	1.2	7.0	16.5
.303 British Smk.	Soft Point	215	2,150	2,200	.9	5.1	13.5
.303 British Smk.	Hard Point	215	2,150	2,200	.9	5.1	13.5
.303 British Smk.	Pneumatic H.V.	180	2.500	2,500	.7	3.2	8.3
.303 British	Copper Point	150	2,530	2,150	.70	2.70	7.70
.38/55 Smk.	Soft Point	255	1,590	1,500	1.9	9.5	23.8
.30/06 Springfield	Soft Point	220	2,350	2,700	.8	3.8	9.6
.30/06 Springfield	Pneumatic H.V.	180	2,660	2,900	.7	2.9	7.5
.30/06 Springfield	Copper Point	150	2,700	2,450	.62	2.74	7.00
.300 Savage	Copper Point	150	2,700	2,450	.85	3.58	9.35
.33 Winchester	Soft Point	200	2,200	2,150	1.15	5.95	14.86

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CANADIAN INDUSTRIES
DOMINION AMMUNITION
LIMITED

DOMINION AMMUNITION